

holders. As a journal "Designed to expedite botanical publication" *Phytologia* is heartily welcomed.

The second new journal, *CLAYTONIA*,<sup>1</sup> most appropriately named for the pioneer botanist of Virginia, John Clayton, is an outgrowth of the very live activity of the Virginia Academy of Science. The first number (June, 1934) is 10 pages, in mimeograph, giving editorial statement of the origin of the new publication, a brief sketch of John Clayton, a history of the recent efforts of the Academy to coordinate the work on the flora of Virginia and eventually to prepare an authoritative state flora. Following these statements of policy are brief articles on the rarity in Virginia of *Iris virginica*, *Pogonia affinis* and *Parnassia asarifolia*; a section of "Queries and Answers" and another on "New Plants." With a strong appeal to the amateur and the nature-lover and acknowledged support from local garden clubs, *Claytonia* is bound to have a wide usefulness. The work it has undertaken will well repay the effort. May it be wisely guided and richly fruitful.—M. L. F.

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A FLORA OF THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.<sup>2</sup>—It is indeed a pleasure to welcome an addition to the small, though slowly increasing, number of American local floras which can properly be called models of their kind. Such an addition is Mr. C. A. Zenkert's "Flora of the Niagara Frontier Region"—an area approximately that of a circle with a fifty-mile radius and the city of Buffalo as its center. The author has packed into his 300-page volume every feature which a work of its nature ought to have, and all show every evidence of care, thoroughness and competence in execution. The only flaw which has caught the reviewer's eye is that the date of General Sullivan's expedition against the Iroquois is given as 1799 when it should be 1779!

Especial mention should be made of the excellence of Mr. Zenkert's analysis of the effects of the activities of man on the vegetation and of the numerous illustrations of single species, topographic features and ecological groups. For the most part these are skilfully photographed and unusually well printed. The picture of water-lilies on page 307 is not only an ecological study, but a work of art.

The back-bone of any local flora is its systematic list of species. Mr. Zenkert's shows the same high quality as does the rest of his work and is enriched with discriminating comment. It exhibits two interesting innovations. English names which assign a plant to a botanically wrong genus, such as "red cedar" for a species which is really a juniper, are placed within quotation marks, to call attention to the mistaken generic ascription. Two sets of terms are used to express frequency of occurrence—one, "rare" "common" etc. for what may be designated geographic frequency over the entire area of the flora ("distribution in space" Mr. Zenkert calls it); the other, "solitary," "abundant," "dominant," etc., for the relative number of individuals in a given habitat ("density in place" is Mr. Zenkert's phrase). Very possibly this system

<sup>1</sup> *Claytonia*. Published by the Committee on State Flora, of the Virginia Academy of Science at Lynchburg, Virginia. DR. IVEY F. LEWIS, *Chairman of Committee*, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, RUSKIN S. FREER, *Editor*, Lynchburg College, Lynchburg.

<sup>2</sup> The Flora of the Niagara Frontier Region. Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, vol. xvi. 1934. pp. x-328. Map and ill. \$2.00.

can be improved upon; but there is no doubt that it tends toward greater accuracy and completeness of statement.

The nomenclature of the list follows that of the seventh edition of Gray's Manual, with "such emendations as have been published since in *Rhodora* and elsewhere." Nobody, perhaps, can be expected to keep wholly abreast of nomenclatural change; and the unnatural vitality of error has often been pointed out. So I find an old mistake of my own staring me in the face, in the ascription of the combination *Thelypteris spinulosa*, var. *intermedia* to me and not to its real author, Nieuwland. And two mistakes of Gray's Manual, *Botrychium obliquum* for the specific name, and *dissectum* for the variety under it (although Clute had long ago pointed out that *dissectum* was the earlier name) and *Eriocaulon articulatum* for the correct *E. septangulare* are propagated for one more bibliographic generation. But Mr. Zenkert's record is on the whole enviably good; in all respects he is to be congratulated on a thoroughly commendable and useful work.—C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

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TWO WESTERN PLANTS ON THE KEWEENAW PENINSULA.—*POTENTILLA BLASCHKEANA* Turcz. On June 17, 1934, while on a fishing trip, I found a *Potentilla* that was new to me. It was not yet in flower; or rather the first flower of the season was just beginning to open. The plant reminded one of *P. argentea* but it was an erect plant with many stems. On July 2, it was in full bloom. It had a very woody root with a many-headed crown. I split the root and took a part to plant in the garden where it flourished all the rest of the summer. It is the only plant I have seen but it evidently has been there for years, to judge from the size of the root. It keys into *P. Blaschkeana* of the Rocky Mountain region. No. 9723, June 17 & July 2, 1934.

*ROSA LUNELLII* Greene. While taking a constitutional on Sunday morning, July 15, 1934, I found a rose on the shores of Torch Lake at Hubbell that was entirely unfamiliar to me. It keys into *Rosa Lunellii* Greene, a species of the Dakotahs. There were two or three clumps of it, perhaps all from the same underground system. No. 9934, July 15 & Aug. 12, 1934.—OLIVER A. FARWELL, Lake Linden, Michigan.

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